Date: Thu, 17 Feb 94 15:43:25 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #170
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Thu, 17 Feb 94 Volume 94 : Issue 170

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Thu, 17 Feb 1994 01:13:38 MST
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!gumby!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!
nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 16 February
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

/\

DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACT

16 FEBRUARY, 1994

/\

(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACT

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 047, 02/16/94
10.7 FLUX=104.7 90-AVG=106   SSN=071   BKI=3433 3322 BAI=014
BGND-XRAY=B2.1   FLU1=2.7E+06 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=3433 3332 PAI=015
  BOU-DEV=030,050,023,034,033,023,017,015   DEV-AVG=028 NT   SWF=00:000
 XRAY-MAX= B6.2   @ 1113UT   XRAY-MIN= B1.8   @ 1815UT   XRAY-AVG= B2.4
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2235UT   NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1620UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.0%
  PCA-MAX= +1.2DB @ 1940UT   PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 0350UT   PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55356NT @ 0319UT   BOUTF-MIN=55310NT @ 1842UT BOUTF-AVG=55336NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT   GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+062,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+125NT@ 1803UT   GOES6-MIN=N:-067NT@ 0530UT G6-AVG=+086,+040,-031
 FLUXFCST=STD:105,110,110;SESC:105,110,110 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,025,020/015,025,020
    KFCST=1112 2111 3333 4121 27DAY-AP=012,007   27DAY-KP=3333 3232 2311 1232
 WARNINGS=
   ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 15 FEB 94 is not available.
      The Full Kp Indices for 15 FEB 94 are: 4- 3- 3o 3o   5- 3o 3o 3+
      The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 15 FEB 94 are: 23 14 15 16 36 15 15 20
      Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 16 FEB is: 5.4E+08

SYNOPSIS OF ACT

Solar activity was very low. A new region was assigned: 7672 (N03E28).

Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be low.

The geomagnetic field has been at mostly unsettled levels at mid-latitudes while some high latitude stations reported major storm levels. Energetic electron fluxes continue to be at elevated levels. It appears as if the long duration geomagnetic storm is about to end. A-Fredericksburg values for the past eleven days are listed below:

Date:	Feb 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A-Fred:	21	39	45	42	32	28	38	27	30	28	26

This represents the longest string of days greater than 20 since 1957.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to be unsettled to begin the period. Active to minor storm conditions are expected for the end of the period due to a well positioned coronal hole.

Event probabilities 17 feb-19 feb

Class M	10/10/10
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 17 feb-19 feb

A. Middle Latitudes	
Active	25/35/35
Minor Storm	25/35/25
Major-Severe Storm	05/05/05

B. High Latitudes	
Active	30/35/35
Minor Storm	25/35/30
Major-Severe Storm	05/05/05

HF propagation conditions continued to improve to near-normal values over the low and middle latitudes today. High and polar latitudes also showed improvements, although periods of below-normal conditions persisted primarily along the night-sectors where residual localized substorming is persisting. Conditions should continue at current levels until 18 February when the next disturbance from another well placed (although smaller) coronal hole is due to begin perturbing the high and upper-middle latitude ionosphere.

COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS

REGIONS WIT

NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG TYPE
7668	N08W55	283	0020	BXO	04	005	BET
7669	N08E17	211	0010	BXO	04	002	BET
7670	N10E24	204	0040	CRO	09	008	BET
7671	N10E38	190	0420	CKO	05	004	BET
7672	N03E28	200	0010	AXX	01	002	ALPHA

REGIONS DUE TO RET

NMBR LAT
7661 N08   133
7660 S08   114

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 16 FEBRUARY, 1994

BEGIN MAX END RGN   LOC   XRAY OP 245MHZ 10CM   SWEEP
 1340 1340 1341   150

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 16 FEBRUARY, 1994

 BEGIN   MAX   END   LOCATION   TYPE   SIZE DUR II IV
     NO EVENTS OBSERVED

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 16/2400Z

              ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXT
      EAST   SOUTH WEST   NORTH CAR TYPE POL AREA   OBSN
62   S19W02 S19W02 N17W26 N22W04 246 ISO   NEG   013 10830A
63   S15E63 S27E51 S01E46 S01E46 184 ISO   POS   008 10830A

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

 Date   Begin Max   End Xray Op Region Locn   2695 MHz 8800 MHz 15.4 GHz
------ ---- ---- ---- ---- -- ------ ------ --------- --------- ---------
15 Feb: 0049 0141 0157 B9.0
        0345 0351 0402 C1.0 SF 7670 N12E49
        0551 0556 0600 C1.1 SF 7670 N10E47
        0747 0757 0811 C1.8 SF 7671 N09E63   15   16   24

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

               C   M   X   S   1   2   3   4   Total   (%)
              -- -- --   -- -- -- -- --   --- ------
  Region 7670: 2   0   0   2   0   0   0   0   002 (50.0)
  Region 7671: 1   0   0   1   0   0   0   0   001 (25.0)
Uncorrellated: 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   001 (25.0)

 Total Events: 004 optical and x-ray.

EVENTS WIT

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	Sweeps/Optical Observations

NO EVENTS OBSERVED.

NOTES:
All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II = Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III = Type III Sweep
IV = Type IV Sweep
V = Type V Sweep
Continuum = Continuum Radio Event
Loop = Loop Prominence System,
Spray = Limb Spray,
Surge = Bright Limb Surge,
EPL = Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

** End of Daily Report **

Date: Wed, 16 Feb 94 22:37:00 -0600
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!menudo.uh.edu!nuchat!cld9!greg.pool@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: DX: Tune In To Tuva
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

TUNE IN TO TUVA
Greg Pool WH6DT/6

A group of radio amateurs from the Central Coast of California met with hoomeii-master Kongar-ool Ondar and his family last October in an effort to bring Amateur Radio to the land of Tannu-Tuva, near Mongolia in central Asia.

Ondar and his student, Bady-Dorzhu, had been showcasing hoomeii, their unique style of throat-singing, at concerts in New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Their trip included a heartwarming appearance on the former Chevy

Chase Show, where nine-year old Bady's performance stole the show.

Ondar's livelihood is the teaching of hoomeii, which dates back thousands of years. The performer accentuates the natural harmonics present in all our voices to sing several different tones all at once. An oddly mesmerizing sound to the listener and equally difficult one for the performer to maintain, it is a national treasure to the Tuvinian people and a heralded craft throughout the world.

Spearheaded by Pat Barthelow AA6EG and Ralph Leighton, of Friends of Tuva (FOT), the group presented radio equipment to Ondar for delivery to the Lyceum of Tuva, a high school located in the capital city of Kyzyl. FOT was founded jointly by Leighton and the late physicist, Nobel Laureate Richard Feynman.

The equipment included a Drake 2-NT transmitter and 2-C receiver, donated by Paul Herrschaft KQ6G, and both the ARRL's Radio Amateur's Handbook and Antenna Book, donated by Jim Maxwell W6CF.

"Tannu-Tuva is an extremely remote republic of about 300,000 people," Pat informs. "The winters are very severe; temperatures can reach -60 deg F. The republic is surrounded by the 10,000-foot high Sayan mountain range to the north and the Tannu-ola mountains to the south.

"Between 1921 and 1944, Tuva was an independent state. They joined the Soviet Union voluntarily in 1944 as an autonomous region, and were constituted as an autonomous republic in October, 1961. Tuva now faces a new future as a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States."

A member of the Naval Postgraduate School ARC in Monterey CA, Pat is working on furnishing enough ham radio equipment to help activate a radio club at the Lyceum.

"The Lyceum amateur radio station," he says, "is likely to become a centerpiece of attention throughout the republic, enabling the school to become connected to the rest of the world, particularly to other schools. They are very interested in communicating with other students."

Although not an amateur himself, Ondar immediately recognized the Morse Code key given to him and gladly agreed to bring back the equipment to the Lyceum in Tuva. Quite a celebrity in his own country, Ondar informed the group through Leighton that he would tell his fellow Tuvinians of his visit with the US amateurs.

Besides FOT, Pat is also working with the Foundation for Amateur Radio International Radio Service (FAIRS) and the Northern California DX Association (NCDXA).

On hand to represent the NCDXA was Jim W6CF, who noted that Tuva (UA0Y..) is on the air but still quite rare. "Tuva is located in Zone 23, which includes Mongolia and Tibet, but is not that active." Jim informed Leighton that the project would be of interest to a great many amateurs, even to the point of DXpeditions into the area.

Pat adds the power grid there is 220 volt and 50 Hz. "HF, VHF, UHF, satellite, and packet is needed. If anyone knows how to obtain ham radio equipment through educational grants, I would love to hear about it."

This first delivery will be a test to see how best to transport radio equipment into Tuva. Hand-carrying anything of significant value through customs in Russia can carry a slight risk. A letter from the President of Tuva in support of the project will accompany all donations.

"Any equipment would go to Tuva under the close accounting and supervision of myself and Ralph Leighton, " assures Pat. Leighton authored Tuva or Bust!, an account of the FOT's formation in 1977 and their ensuing exploits.

You can contact Pat at on internet at 4927 @ msg.com, packet @ K6LY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA or mail at 810-B Airport Rd., Monterey CA 93940 USA.

Bylirig! (Tuvinian for 73)

from:
Pool, G., 1994, "Tune In To Tuva," Worldradio, March, p. 16.
see also:
Pool, G., 1993, "Iniki and the Red Cross," Worldradio, June, pp. 1, 18-21.
Pool, G., 1993, "Royal Gardens QRT," Worlradio, April, pp. 1, 13-16.
Pool, G., 1992, "Volcano Voice," Worldradio, August, pp. 11-12.

OLX 2.1 TD Aloha+73 de Greg WH6DT greg.pool@nitelog.com
[R2.00o] Usenet Nitelog BBS Monterey CA 408-655-1096

Date: Thu, 17 Feb 1994 15:43:13 GMT
From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!raffles.technet.sg!ntuix!ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg!asirene@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Frequency doubler design, help, VFO.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi,

I need a simple design for a 20m VFO that drops into the place of a X-tal. My exact transmitting circuit is the 6-watter from the 1986 ARRL

Handbook.

 I have also built a 40 meter VFO from the QRP tranceiver designs in the 1994 ARRL Handbook and they work. But when I use the VFO with the freq. doubler circuit from the September 1993 issue of CQ, I found the output to be too weak and fundamental frequency rejection is insufficient.

 The doubler was originally intended for doubling 3.5 MHz to 7 MHz but I am using it to double 7 MHz to 14 MHz. Is there a problem doing this and/or is there a more suitable means of deriving 20 m from a 40 m VFO?

 The VFO works fine right now. I just can't get a strong and clean doubled frequency. Can anyone help me, especially if you have access to the documents I cited, could you take a look at the circuits and advise me. Tks.

73 de 9V Daniel

Date: Thu, 17 Feb 1994 21:48:55 GMT
From: news.cerf.net!megatek!jimc@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Help me find quartz for TV station in Novosibirsk
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <AAOIYOjmC5@msib.nsk.su> main@msib.nsk.su writes:
>
>Hi, world!
>
>   Anybody know where can I find a few quartz resonators for
>governmental TV station in Novosibirsk, becouse component plants in
>Russia are stay or closed and component distributors demand minimal order
>in $1000.
>
>Please, help me find quartz
>
>Freq   Q-ty
>98,217 MHz   1
>48,972 ...   1
>49,986   1
>50,388   1
>50,791   1
>52,000   1
>52,201   1
>52,590   1
>53,368   1
>44,333333   1
> 5,13550   8 <-- urgent & urgent
> 5,040   2 <--

>
>98,217 KHz   2
>
>Please, answer me directly by e-mail, because I don't follow
>this newsgroups.
>
>Thanks,
>
>----
>Alexandr N.MAINICHEV   /Telex: (64)412062 OCTET SU,
>   /   BOX 50516
> Dipl.Physic.   / POST BOX 82,   / main@msib.nsk.su
> Director of   / NOVOSIBIRSK-90, / Fax:(383 2) 35 68 11
> "Agency MicroSib"   / 630090, RUSSIA / Ph :(383 2) 35 44 28
>
>
>
>
>
>

 Most of you probably already know this, but the commas in this posted
request serve the same funtion as our decimal points. So they are *not* looking
for XTALs in the GHZ range...

--
Jim Campbell "The Tye-Dye Guy" | "Remember to tweet!"
jimc@megatek.com | When in doubt, you're probably
WB6ZPB NSS ASA TNS | unsure about something

Date: 17 Feb 94 23:09:15 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: IC-820
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello Everyone,
Has anyone heard anything about the IC-820 all mode dual band rig.
All I have seen is a jpg picture of it on the UO-22 bird.
Is it already availble ?
what are the general specification ?
How much does it cost?
thanks and bye ,Assi
s2902081@techst02.technion.ac.il

Date: Wed, 16 Feb 1994 20:32:05 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu!jherman@ames.arpa
Subject: John Ramsey
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CLAz5v.Iss@news.direct.net> kg7bk@indirect.com (Cecil Moore) writes:
>JEFF M. GOLD (JMG@tntech.edu) wrote:
>: Well I will say it flat out: John Ramsey is a liar.
>
>Jeff, a psychologist will tell you that anyone who says a person is
>a "thing" rather than saying a person acted in a certain manner under
>certain circumstances, has at least abandoned objectivity and at worst,
>abandoned rationality. I think I've seen these exact words before. Do
>you have this file stored on your disk drive somewhere?
>

Oh no. Cecil, are you going to be the net.psychologist and analyze what
we say and how we say it? These newsgroups aren't science journals -
were not turning out research papers on here. Most are at work and in
a hurry, and will type out their comments as if they were speaking to
someone. Jeff got his point across - we understood what he said quite
clearly, and I don't think anyone (except you) cares how he said it:
1. Joe is a liar
2. Joe has lied in the past
3. Joe frequently lies
4. Joe is currently lying
5. Joe will continue to lie

I think 1. encompasses all the others quite nicely.

Oh, by the way: I am a mathematics lecturer - isn't `lecturer' a thing
just like `liar'.

Jeff NH6IL

Date: 17 Feb 94 20:19:51 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: TS850-PK232 Comments - Cures !
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

PK232 Mods - Problems - 440S - 850S Radios

PK232 to Kenwood TS 440

For those who are having difficulty changing power i.e. a very small increase in mic gain
makes a big difference in power output. If you have been plugging your PK232MBX on
mike plug of your TS440S, you must try instead at the rear of your 440s with the 13 pin
din plug. Pins 4, 8 and 12 must be shorted together. And 1 of those pins soldered with
the brown wire (ground) supplied with the PK232MBX. Pin 3 must go with the green
wire (audio speaker output). Pin 11 must be soldered with white wire (Audio mic).
And pin 13 must be soldered with the red wire (PTT). Don't forget to wire the brown
with the bare wire. And also the shield wire must be clamped with the metal frame of the
13 pin din plug.
After this small modifications you'll have to increase the afsk variable resistor at the rear
of the PK232MBX. (approx. 3/4 of max. : 75mvolts rms). You will see with that after
you
will be in better control of the TS440S

.

PK232MBX and distortion problems:

1. Own a PK232 or PK232MBX ?
2. Have it connected to an HF rig ?
3. Experience distortion on ssb when the '232' is connected to the HF rig ?

Here's the fix:

There are two 680 ohm resistors in the audio output circuits of the TNC (noted R151 and
R152 in the schematic). These resistors are located on the pc board near the 5 pin output
jacks of the TNC ("Radio 1 & 2"). Carefully cut or unsolder one end of the resistor nearest
the jack used for the HF rig. Bend the resistor away from the circuit board slightly. That's
all there is to it !

THIS REMOVES A GROUND LOOP introduced into the HF audio circuit which in turn causes the distortion, even when the TNC is off. If you are using AFSK on HF, you may

have to readjust the mic gain control and/or the TNC level pot for proper drive/ALC level,
but the SSB distortion will be gone !

Mod for PK232MBX

For those who are experiencing the same problem as I do: At some extreme condition,
when it is getting really difficult copying a station, doing some digital mode on HF... Well
what I want to explain is: with some conditions like when you still can copy a station
while increasing your AF (Audio) gain, but your PK232MBX cannot do so (still decoding),

There is two ways of hooking your PK232MBX up, the first one: your audio out of your rig
is variable (probably like an audio jack) you do not have to bother with this modification.
If you have plugged into the acc jack (independent level of AF for any change of AF gain)
You can try this modifications with good success.. In my settings: My rig is a TS440 and
the PK232MBX is plugged into the 13 pin din socket. The mod is to change R34 in the
PK232MBX the factory value is 10K, change this to 4.7K. This mod was discussed with
AEA and confirmed to be workable.

The above information has not been proof read or checked for grammar, but is simply
a collection of the subject matter. I take no credit for any of the ideas ! The mod
for SSB distortion does work, I know of one other station other than mine that has
performed this mod.

Now that Red Adar (Spelling perhaps ?) has retired. Perhaps some of us can purchase
some flame proof suits to ward off the knuckle headed clowns who persist in nailing
anyone they can who might just want to post something to this list.

WA2MZF

Date: Wed, 16 Feb 1994 16:35:01 -0500
From: titan.ksc.nasa.gov!k4dii.ksc.nasa.gov!user@ames.arpa
Subject: What the heck are these?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <45@ted.win.net>, mjsilva@ted.win.net (Michael Silva) wrote:
> I've got a bag full of 3-pin semiconductors, small-transistor
> sized. They are marked either "U1994" or "U1837E". For some
> reason I think they might be RF JFETs. Anyone know what they are
> and what they might cross to? The manufacturer's logo looks like
> the bottom half of an 8-sided compass rose (4 polygons). Thanks.

Mike-

These are both N-Channel JFETs, manufactured by Teledyne Semiconductor. I found them in an old "selector guide" dated 1973. It lists Teledyne at 1300 Terra Bella Avenue, Mountain View, California 94040, Phone (415)968-9241. However, in 20 years, the company could have moved or gone out of business!

The U1837E is listed as a member of the "2N4391 Family" General-Purpose Switch, in the plastic package category. No lead configuration was given, however. Its data is:

rDS(ON)(Max.) 30 ohms
VGS(OFF) (Min.-Max.) 5.0-10 V
ID(OFF)(Max.) 0.2 nA
Ciss(Max.) 16 pF
Crss(Max.) 5 pF
BVGSS(Min.) 40 V
IDSS(Min.-Max.) 30---mA

Typical Characteristics curves for the 2N4391 family, are shown for Yfs, rDS(ON), IDSS and ID.

The U1994E (rather than the non-E) is listed as a member of the "2N4416 Family" VHF RF Amplifier - 400 MHz, in the plastic package category. Its data is:

Yfs(Min.-Max.) 4,500-7,500 micromhos
IGSS(Max.) 100 pA
VGS(OFF)(Min.-Max.) ----6 V
IDSS(Min.-Max.) 5-15mA
BVGSS(Min.) 30 V

Ciss(Max.) 4 pF
Crss(Max.) 1.0 pF
400 MHz N.F.(Max.) 4 dB

Again, Typical Characteristics curves for the 2N4416 family, are shown for
Yfs, rDS(ON), IDSS and ID.

I hope you can find someone with more up-to-date information, especially
the lead configuration.

73, Fred, K4DII

Date: Wed, 16 Feb 1994 22:22:05 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
news.intercon.com!udel!news.sprintlink.net!direct!kg7bk@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <01H8X21VF1N6ECXSL5@tntech.edu>, <CLAz5v.Iss@news.direct.net>,
<2jtq4nINNl22@abyss.West.Sun.COM>net
Subject : Re: John Ramsey

Dana Myers (myers@sunspot.West.Sun.COM) wrote:
: >But my approach was not, "you idiots don't know your ass from..."

: The implication is that Jeff's approach was this. Do you knoe something we
: don't?

That has been Jeff's approach toward Ramsey for the year that I have been
on Internet.

: In the 20 or so years I've been building kits, especially Heathkits,
: I've had at least 90% of them work from the moment the power was turned on.

Your experience has been different from mine. I had 100 times the trouble
out of Heathkits that I had with Ramsey kits. You probably weren't around
for the '50s when it was a miracle if a Heathkit ever worked.

: Err... settle down Cecil; I think Jeff is mentioning that the assembly
: manual didn't say you needed to stretch the coil.

Ramsey immediately responded with that information and included it in the
next manual printing.

: I will say, flat out, that John Ramsey indeed bad-mouthed Jeff Gold by
: name during a phone call with me despite the fact I asked him not to do so.
: * Dana H. Myers KK6JQ

I agree it was probably not a "politically correct" thing to do. But John may (or may not) share my attitude that anyone who calls another person a liar in public is less than human. And John probably doesn't appreciate his name being a line item on Internet so how about us taking this off line?

73, Cecil, kg7bk@indirect

Date: Wed, 16 Feb 1994 21:15:55 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!news.intercon.com!udel!news.sprintlink.net!direct!kg7bk@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Feb14.144321.10990@tellab5.tellabs.com>, <CL8qE6.Lxz@news.direct.net>, <1994Feb16.130055.21938@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Subject : Re: HAMBLASTER INCORRECT STATEMENTS

John W. Albert (jwa@tellabs.com) wrote:
: >: ... for Ham use you only need an... 8 bit A/D.

: The Hamblaster has a 14 bit A/D.
:   Jack Albert WA9FVP

I'll rephrase my question... if "for Ham use you only need an... 8 bit A/D", why does the Hamblaster have a 14 bit A/D?

73, Cecil, kg7bk@indirect.com

Date: Thu, 17 Feb 1994 20:46:36 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!jfh@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <N4HY.94Feb9140932@harder.ccr-p.ida.org>, <1994Feb11.140442.11801@tellab5.tellabs.com>, <CLAC34.Dq@cscsun.rmc.edu>om
Subject : Re: Hamblaster update

dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu (Dave Tiller) wrote:

>Is it just me, or is anyone else wondering why we're being continually
>bombarded with a blatantly commercial posting? I'm glad they've taken
>the initiative to make a new piece of hardware for hams, but I don't think
>this is the proper forum for their continous ads disguised as status

>reports.

It's hard to think of them as ads when the product doesn't even exist yet.
In any case, there's no blanket prohibition against advertising on the net.

I don't plan to buy a Hamblaster (I already have a SoundBlaster 16 ASP),,
but I think the progress reports are mildly interesting.

--

Jack Hamilton   USMail: POB 281107 SF CA 94128 USA
jfh@netcom.com   Packet: kd6ttl@w6pw.#nocal.ca.us.na

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #170
****
****